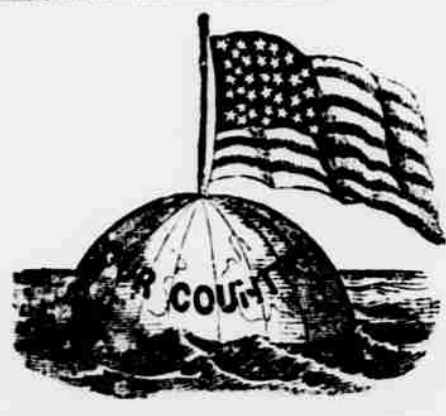


# THE CALEDONIAN.

By C. M. STONE & Co.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Friday, July 10, 1863.



**JOB PRINTING.** Every kind of printing is promptly executed at this office, in the best style and at the lowest prices. The facilities of the establishment are of the first order; good workmen are employed, and additions of type and other printing materials are constantly being made to keep fully up with the times.

## UNION STATE TICKET.

ELECTION TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

For Governor,  
**JOHN GREGORY SMITH.**  
For Lt. Governor,  
**PAUL DILLINGHAM.**  
For Treasurer,  
**JOHN B. PAGE.**

## DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A mass convention of the freemen of the 2d congressional district of Vermont, will be held at White River Junction, on Tuesday, the 21st day of July inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the 38th Congress of the United States; also, to choose a district committee to call future meetings. All who are in favor of sustaining the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to maintain the Union in its integrity, are cordially invited to attend.

A. WENTWORTH,  
W. C. FRENCH,  
E. C. REDINGTON,  
C. C. P. BALDWIN,  
District Committee.

## VICTORY! VICTORY!!

At last we can say that a decisive battle has been fought and a glorious victory won. On the anniversary of our national independence the lightning flashed the glorious news across the country that, after a hard fought battle, the army of the Potomac, under the leadership of its noble commander, Gen Meade, had won a complete and overwhelming victory over all the Rebel forces under Lee, and that the rebel invaders were hastily retreating towards the Potomac. On Sunday the news of the previous day was confirmed, and even a greater victory claimed. We give the details of the several days' battles in another place.

In this severe struggle the army of the Potomac by its determined bravery and heroic courage has stamped as false the assertions that it had lost heart—that it feared to meet the enemy—and that it was demoralized. In the greatest battle of the war the army of the Potomac has won the most decisive success. Well may it be called the "right arm of the Republic." With pride may it point to the bloody field of Gettysburg and say to the noble army of the West: "This blood stained soil attests to the bravery of the army of the East. These rivers of blood show that our inactivity was not the result of fear—that our defeats came from no lack of daring and bravery on our part—but from the incompetence and cowardice of those appointed to command us."

While we rejoice over this great success, let us not forget to give thanks to the God of Battles who has given us victory, whose arm is not shortened and who is on the side of right, justice and humanity. Nor would we forget the gallant men who have counted their lives as naught when compared with the life of the nation. Let imperishable laurels crown the heads of the living heroes, and tears of sorrow fall for the gallant dead.

Before the excitement occasioned by the above joyful news had subsided, the country was electrified by the announcement that VICKSBURG HAD SURRENDERED. A dispatch from Admiral Porter to the secretary of navy says: "I have the honor to inform you that Vicksburg has surrendered to the U. S. forces on this Fourth of July." No particulars have been received up to the hour of putting our paper to press.

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Last Saturday afternoon our cavalry under command of Gen Kilpatrick intercepted a retreating train of rebel wagons guarded by Jones' brigade of cavalry, infantry and artillery, near Monterey, on the Hagerstown and Gettysburg road. He captured 900 prisoners, including 200 wounded officers. He also took one hundred and fifty wagons and two guns. The wagons were destroyed. The rebels were completely surprised, and unable to make any serious resistance.

A letter dated Baltimore Cross Roads, July 3, says: "Yesterday there was skirmishing four miles this side of Bottom's Bridge. [Bottom's Bridge is about 10 miles from Richmond.]

The Portsmouth Virginian of the 24 inst., says: "Reliable information has been received here that the return of North Carolina to the Union is an event which may be daily expected. A dissatisfaction toward the government of Jeff Davis is radical and wide spread, and overtures have been made to Gen Foster, which will shortly lead to important results.

and both the Lackawanna and Neptune gave chase and after a run of 26 miles, she was captured. She proved to be the rebel steamer Planter of Mobile, of 313 tons, and left Mobile on the 13th ult. with a cargo of 625 bales of cotton and 124 barrels of resin.

Lieut. Commander Eaton, of the U. S. steamer Circassian, reports to the Navy department, dated off New York, June 24, the capture of the rebel sloop John Wesley which had evaded the blockade of St Marks, Florida, on the 13th ult., and was bound to Havana laden with cotton.

●A confederate lieutenant captured by Col Spear in his late raid toward Richmond, says that city was never in a better state of defense. He does not know the force now there, but states that there are thirteen gunboats at Richmond in the James, carrying from two to four guns each, some of English make. The Merrimack No. 2 has four guns, throwing 24-pound steel-pointed shot. The earthworks and defenses extend all around the city for about five miles. He does not, however, deny the possibility of the capture of the city, but says that if the outer lines are taken the inner ones will be found stronger, and the gunboats can play across the city. The heaviest guns are 15 inch. They have none of 15-inch caliber.

## Meeting of the Vt. Historical Society.

The eighth special meeting of the Vermont Historical Society was held at the Unitarian Church in Windsor, on Wednesday morning, July 1, 1863, at 10 o'clock, the Hon. Daniel Kellogg, vice president, in the chair. After appropriate prayer by the Rev Ezra H. Byington, the proceedings of the last special meeting at Middlebury were read by George F. Houghton, recording secretary, and approved. The Hon Carlos Coolidge welcomed the members of the society to Windsor, and offered such courtesies as the citizens could extend to them. A paper was read by Rev F. W. Sheldon, of Montpelier, entitled "Hendrick Hudson's voyage up the North river." This was followed by a short biographical sketch of Dr Joseph Roback, by Henry Hall, Esq. of Rutland.

A biographical notice of the late John Russell L.L.D., of Illinois, was read by the Rev Pliny H. White, of Coventry. Some extemporaneous remarks were then made by the Hon Jacob Collamer, upon the purpose of the society to garner materials for a full and reliable history of the state. He spoke emphatically of the duty which the society owed to the memory of Gen Ira Allen, and claimed that a suitable and elaborate biography of that eminent and accomplished gentleman should be prepared by a competent person and published at an early day.

Wednesday evening the ladies and gentlemen of Windsor received the members of the society at the parlors of the Windsor House, and an hour was spent very pleasantly.

Thursday morning the anniversary address "on the convention of July 2, 1777," was then pronounced by the Rev Pliny H. White of Coventry. Several other interesting papers were read, and addresses made. Resolutions thanking the citizens of Windsor for the many courtesies received by the members; the railroads for free return tickets; and the gentlemen who had furnished valuable papers.

## National Teachers' Association.

The annual meeting of this association will be held at Chicago, commencing the 5th of August and continuing three days. Some of the most prominent educators of the country will be present and take part in the exercises. Arrangements have been made by which excursion tickets will be sold at Boston and all points on the Vt. Central railroad, to Chicago and back, including berth and meals on the steamers, for \$20. The route will be to Ogdensburg, thence by Grand Trunk railway to Port Sarria, thence by steamers through Lake Huron, the Strait of Mackinaw and Lake Michigan to Chicago. Tickets will be good from July 21 to Sept. 1. This will be a very pleasant trip at a very low price; and we believe many teachers and friends of education, as well as tourists, will avail themselves of this opportunity to see the great West.

NEW POSTAGE LAWS.—On and after July 1, 1863, single newspapers, circulars and drop letters are two cents instead of one; letters to California and Oregon are only three cents, and regular weekly papers are five cents a quarter out of the country.

A dispatch received from the editor, says the Union Convention held at Burlington on Wednesday was large and enthusiastic. J. Gregory Smith was nominated for governor; Paul Dillingham for Lt. Governor and John B. Page for Treasurer.

"Carleton," of the Boston Journal, in his account of the battle of Gettysburg, states that Stannard's entire brigade of Green Mountain Boys were in the engagement with their uniforms clean and new, and that the Brigade took 800 prisoners.

THE GIST OF IT.—The Tribune says it has received by spiritual telegraph the following correspondence between the President and the Ohio committee of Vallandighamers.—Probably not literally, it is doubtless substantially authentic:

"The committee to the President: Mr President—We have two worthy information that President Jeff. has given our friend Val. a clean bill of health and free passage through and out of his dominions. We want you to let him back into your and our territory. Say you do it. Yours,

"The President to the committee: Gents—Of course Val. was able to satisfy Jeff. that he was sound on the goose, and that it was his interest to give him a pass, a la Santa Anna. Just satisfy me that our interest—our cause—that of the Union—will be promoted by letting Val. into our country, and it shall be done as promptly and cordially as Jeff. let him out of his. Is it a bargain?"

A. L.

"The committee to the President: Of course not. Can't do it. See you blest first."

"The President to the committee: Then it's no trade. By-by. A. L.

Hon Thad. Stevens' iron mills near Gettysburg have been destroyed by the rebels. His loss is about \$100,000.

## THE FIGHT AT GETTYSBURG.

Below we give full details of the battles on Thursday and Friday of last week, that resulted in the magnificent, complete and overwhelming victory of the Federal forces over the Rebels invaders.

### The Battle of Thursday.

Mr. Crouse, the New York Times' correspondent, gives the following account of the battle fought near Gettysburg, Thursday afternoon, the 2d of July:

We were hardly in a condition to give battle, as all our dispositions had not been made. Gen. Meade not having arrived on the ground until 2 o'clock in the morning. The position of our forces after the fight of Wednesday was to the eastward and southward of Gettysburg, covering the Baltimore Pike, the Taneytown and Emmetsburg roads, and still leaving nearly parallel to the latter. The formation of the ground, on the right and center was excellent for defensive purposes. On our extreme left the ground sloped up until the position was no higher than the enemy's. Our forces had all been concentrated on Tuesday night, save the 5th and 6th corps. The former arrived during the morning, and the latter soon after noon. They were all massed immediately behind our center.

At 3 o'clock, Gen. Meade had received sufficient assurances to justify him in the belief that the rebels were concentrating their forces on our left flank, which all felt to be secure under the invincible third corps. Our line was immediately strengthened on that flank, Gen. Sickles' corps being sent to its support, and several batteries from the reserve being brought out and placed in position. At about 4 o'clock P. M., the enemy sent his first compliments by a salvo of artillery, his first shells falling uncomfortably near Gen. Meade's headquarters. From this hour forth to 8 o'clock, occurred by all odds the most sanguinary engagements yet chronicled in the annals of the war, considering its short duration. The artillery attack which was made by the enemy on the left and center was rapidly followed by the advance of his infantry. The third corps received the attack with great coolness. The rebels at once made for our flank, and kept moving heavy columns in that direction. This necessitated support which was quickly given by the fifth corps, the division of Gen. Barnes being sent to the right, and that of Gen. Ayres, regulars, to the left, with Gen. Crawford in reserve.

The battle now became perfectly fearful. The armies engaged each other at very short range, and for long hours the war of musketry was incessant. I never saw nor heard of such desperate, tenacious fighting as took place on this flank. The enemy would often bring up suddenly a heavy column of men and force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our own line of glittering steel. Our gallant columns covered themselves with glory over and over again. They fought a superior force in numbers. The dispositions of the enemy were very rapid for the war. He would on that flank, and the rebels would be advancing. Our dispositions were equally rapid, and the enemy found more than their equal in such gallant veterans as Sickles and Birney and Humphreys. At halfpast six Gen. Sickles was struck on the right leg by a piece of shell, and borne from the field.

The struggle grew hotter and hotter. The 2d corps was called on for a second time to hold its position. The rebels were strongly threatened, yet the 1st division, formerly Gen. Hancock's, threw themselves into the fight with determination, and after long and obstinate conflict the enemy slowly and sullenly gave way.

In this last charge the brigade of Gen. Caldwell, 2d corps, and that of Col. Switzer, from the 6th corps, won great honors. The rebels made frequent attempts to capture our artillery, and at one time had Watson's battery in their possession, but it was retaken in a fierce charge by Birney's division. The battle lasted fully 8 o'clock, when the enemy fell back to his old position, and left our veterans the unsung victors of that day. Our pickets were thrown out, and our lines covered most of the enemy's dead and wounded.

I visited some portions of the line by moonlight, and can bear personal witness to the terrible ferocity of the battle. In front of some of our brigades, who had good protection from stone walls and fences, the rebel dead piled in lines like windows of hay, and in front of Gen. Webb's—the Philadelphia—brigade, they lay so thick as to literally cover the ground. Not far from here was found the body of Gen. Barksdale, that once laughing and violent rebel, who claved as a dying lion a cup of water and a stretcher from an ambulance boy. He is literally cut to pieces with wounds, and must die.

A great and magnificent feature of this fight is the splendid use of artillery. The line of battle was only a mile and a half long, yet almost every battery belonging to the army of the Potomac was more or less engaged. Every one of the reserve batteries was brought into action, the positions for use being numerous. The enemy also used artillery largely, but not to near so great an extent as we did. From this they suffered severely, and speedily on the left, where cannon were used in two or three decisive places, though it was very wonderful we did not.

### The Fight on Friday.

The "semi-official" report dated headquarters army of the Potomac, July 3d, says: "The decisive battle has been fought, today, and the enemy have been repulsed with terrible loss. At daylight Lee's right wing batteries opened upon our left and shortly after that of his center followed. After half an hour's commanding duel but little damage was done to us, the fire slackened and only occasional shots were exchanged. Shortly afterwards the enemy's left, composed entirely of fresh troops and sharpshooters, made an attack on our right wing. So sudden and impetuous was it accomplished, that our skirmishers and front line were driven back by their intencements; but by the aid of the batteries in the rear and the indomitable bravery of the 12th corps we regained the first position, capturing a considerable number of prisoners. Several hours of ominous silence followed this repulse."

At one o'clock the enemy fired two shots, apparently as signals for the grandest artillery fight ever witnessed on this continent. Before a moment had elapsed it was estimated that at least eight guns opened on us. Batteries returned the compliment with interest. The air seemed hourly thick with iron, and for more than an hour it seemed impossible that man or beast could live through it. Strange to say, the enemy's accuracy of range, as exhibited on the two previous days, was wanting on this occasion. Most of their shells exploded far in the rear of our front, and generally missing our batteries. Under cover of this fire our batteries advanced their columns of infantry for the attack, and made several desperate attempts to carry the lines by assault, but each successive attempt was repulsed with terrible havoc to their ranks. After an hour's incessant cannonading the fire grew less intense for a short time, but was again renewed for a little while with great spirit.

During this period, some of our batteries whose ammunition was expended and the men exhausted, ceased to fire, and on the approach of the reserve batteries, withdrew to the rear. The enemy only seeing the batteries withdrawing, and mistaking this for a

retreat, made a rapid infantry charge up the hill and obtained a position in our line, cutting to pieces and almost annihilating the small infantry supports; but before they had time to rejoice at their imaginary success the fresh batteries poured a deadly fire of canister and case shot, the infantry reserves joined on either flank of the gap, charged them, and added greatly to their destruction. They were completely surprised, and hundreds threw down their arms and asked for quarter. Nearly the entire brigade of Gen. Dick Garnett surrendered, and Garnett himself, wounded, barely made his escape.

About 4:30 P. M. the artillery fire of the enemy slackened, and had entirely ceased at 5, the last shots of the rebels being far beyond their original position, and the infantry column had withdrawn to their covers. We took upwards of 3000 prisoners. The enemy captured but few, if any, of our men. The rebel prisoners report that Gen. A. P. Hill was killed outright upon the field, and that their officers suffered far greater casualties than in any previous engagement. So terrific was the enemy's fire that the small house where Gen. Meade and staff were quartered was perforated by several shots. Many of the staff horses were killed around the house. Gen. Butterfield was struck in the breast and it feared internally injured by a piece of shell which exploded in the building. The Col. Dyer, son of the staff had his left arm perforated by a flying fragment of shell, and it seemed a miracle that no greater damage was done to life or limb. Several of our general officers were wounded in the engagement. Gen. Hancock was wounded in the leg. Gens. Gibbon, Warren and Hunt were wounded. In consequence of the excitement and difficulty in ascertaining their location, the names of many prominent officers reported as killed or wounded, cannot be ascertained as yet.

Too much credit cannot be given to our officers, who for hours stood to their guns under a pouring rain, surrounded by the missiles of death, retreating only to give their positions to others. When their caissons and limbers were exhausted of ammunition, the infantry engaged also nobly did their duty, and the enemy, at their hands, have received the greatest disaster ever administered by the Union forces.

All officers award the highest honors to Gen. Meade for the able generalship he has displayed since he assumed command, and particularly for his coolness, decision and energy on this memorable 3d of July.

### A GLOWING PICTURE OF THE VICTORY.

The war correspondent of the Philadelphia Journal states that the rout of Gen. Lee was thorough and complete. Gen. Meade has not only captured 20,000 rebels, but recaptured all our own troops who were previously in the hands of the enemy. It is really true that Lee has been totally routed and is seeking to escape. Pleasanton cut off his retreat in the gap leading to Chambersburg. We took 118 pieces of artillery. We hold the town of Gettysburg and all the hospitals. It is a complete victory.

DAVIS CAPTURED BY GEN. DAVIS. A bearer of dispatches from Jefferson Davis to Gen. Lee has been captured. The dispatches order Gen. Lee to proceed to return to Richmond, and state that the movement into Pennsylvania was wholly against his wishes. The importance of these dispatches cannot be overestimated. They reveal the objects of Lee's campaign and the cause of his failure, and also the present views of the rebel government.

The intercepted dispatches give the information that Beauregard is in Richmond, and perhaps on his way to Calpepper.

### ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

It is reported on good authority that numbers of copperheads in York and Adams counties offered every possible assistance to the rebels, pointed out to them the property of Union citizens and of the government, and showing them the roads.

The rebels stripped the paper mills in Cumberland county, Pa. The firm of Kempthorn & Mullin was relieved of over \$1000 worth of superior cap, letter and note paper. After this stock had been taken possession of, the rebels gave the firm a receipt for the stock taken, enjoining on them also not to show a single ream of any other paper to be removed from the mill, without an order from Gen. Ewell. Other mills were treated in like manner, receipts being given for the stock taken, and injunctions issued prohibiting them to give no paper to any one without an order from Ewell. The rebels told the paper manufacturers that the stock they had contributed to the rebel government was the most desirable article yet captured. It was greatly needed in the department at Richmond, and would be welcomed with more satisfaction by President Davis than a dozen captured Union soldiers.

Count Zippelin, officer of the staff and aid to the king of Wurtemberg, who witnessed the cavalry fight at Aldie, says that he could not imagine more thorough and perfect generalship than that displayed by Gen. Pleasanton; that charges by whole regiments, as well as fights hand to hand, were executed by our cavalry with skill and undoubted bravery; that the superiority of our cavalry in every respect over that of the rebels is incontestable; that during the whole fight he did not observe a single case of skulking, either by a squad or a single soldier, nor one of retreating or avoiding an encounter. This is impartial and highly trustworthy testimony.

Brigadier Gen. Gabriel R. Paul, who was killed near Gettysburg on Wednesday, was a native of Missouri. He graduated at West Point and entered the service July 1, 1834, as brevet second lieutenant in the 17th regiment of infantry. He was made a captain on the 1st of April, 1840; major by brevet September 13, 1847, and was subsequently promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the same regiment, and on the 22d of April, 1861, was made brigadier general of volunteers.

The Richmond Enquirer of Thursday calls for the devastation of Pennsylvania. It says: "The valley of Pennsylvania ought to become a sea of flame, like the prairies of the western world. Nothing should be left that man could eat, or sleep on, or shelter himself, or procure food with. The whole city of Philadelphia, if burnt to the ground, would not pay for the negroes they have carried off."

A patriotic young lady named Brougher, who recently tore a button off pin from an American flag at a school house meeting in Jennings county, Indiana, was shot by a bullet not twenty yards from the same place a few days afterward. The shot took effect in her right leg. The rascal was afterward captured and lodged in jail.

A Vicksburg letter of late date contains the following: "The resident negroes here all say 'when you all get that place, you gets the old sarpin, sartin,' meaning Jeff Davis. They all declare, and so do deserters, that Davis is in the city. I should rejoice to be able to believe it. There are rumors that come with some show of reliability for their truthfulness, that Pemberton has offered to surrender if Grant would permit two men to go out of the city. There have been propositions offered by Pemberton and rejected by Grant, but just what they were I know not."

## Losses in the Eighth Regiment.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded in the 8th Regiment in the assault upon Port Hudson, June 14, 1863. We give the names of those who went from this part of the state:

KILLED.

Lt. S. F. Spaulding, Derby, Co. B.  
H. L. Bancroft, Calais, B.  
G. W. Brown, Derby, B.  
J. C. Farewell, Newport, B.  
Wm. T. Pettee, Jay, C.  
L. E. Kelley, Newbury, C.  
H. J. Thompson, D.  
Corp. Ira Barrett, Woodbury, E.  
Henry Coles, Baintree, G.  
Henry W. Crocher, Peru, H.  
Serge. E. R. Pratt, Putney, I.  
Henry Blashfield, Newfane, I.

WOUNDED.

Z. Carpenter, Co. A, arm, flesh wound.  
Serge. John Bisbee, Derby, B, shoulder and leg severely.  
Serge. W. H. Spencer, Derby, B, head and leg.  
Serge. Geo. Collier, Derby, B, neck slightly.  
Corp. C. P. Church, Derby, B, head severely.  
Corp. M. P. Warren, Charleston, B, head slightly.

Corp. W. H. Henry, Derby, B, severely in the head.  
O. R. Brooks, Holland, B, hand very slightly.  
G. W. Barnes, Barneston, C, E, B, head and hip severely.  
C. S. Barrett, Derby, B, shoulder slightly.  
Ed. Belleville, Derby, C, head slightly.  
E. L. Carpenter, Derby, B, side slightly.  
J. R. Dawson, Morgan, B, head severely.  
Jas. Smith, Holland, B, side very slightly.  
C. Wheeler, Holland, B, thigh slightly.  
A. Welles, Derby, B, arm and side severely.  
Corp. G. C. Goodell, Barnet, C, leg severely.  
Wm. H. Jones, Wheelock, C, head slightly.  
J. S. Bailey, Newpo, t, C, side, leg and arm severely.

H. A. Crane, Danville, C, shoulder severely.  
J. Colcott, Troy, C, shoulder severely.  
Felix Merchant, Lyndon, C, several wounds very severely.  
C. C. Clark, C, hand slightly.  
E. A. Danton, St. Johnsbury, C, neck severely.

C. E. Hardy, Troy, C, thigh severely.  
G. W. Hadlock, Troy, C, thigh severely.  
G. H. Haselton, Barnet, C, thigh and arm severely.

H. G. Perigo, St. Johnsbury, C, arm slightly.  
Martin Rosebush, St. Johnsbury, G, hip and shoulder severely.

J. M. Waldron, Newbury, C, head slightly.  
Jas. Hubbard, Derby, C, head slightly.  
Henry E. Ring, Corinth, D, shoulder slightly.  
Frank Merchant, Bradford, D, hand and arm slightly.  
Capt. Edward Hall, Worcester, E, head slightly.  
Thos. F. Ferrin, Walden, E, leg badly.  
Chas. E. L. Hills, Barre, E, head, shoulder and leg severely.  
2d Lt. John M. Pike, Chelsea, G, leg and head badly.  
F. S. Hall, Randolph, G, leg badly.  
G. R. Howe, Brimfield, G, shoulder and forehead severely.  
Serge. Perre Potter, Sutton, K, leg badly.  
Corp. John Porter, Brighton, K, leg.  
P. P. Shores, Granby, K, shoulder slightly.

### From New Orleans.

PORTSMOUTH MONDAY, July 6. The steamer Calawha, Capt. Barker, arrived this A. M. from New Orleans, July 1, freighted with cotton and sugar for New York. She also brought 80 rebel prisoners, which she landed here. She reports the beating of Port Hudson going on when she left.

Our steamers are running up the river regularly with Gen. Banks' supplies. There is no truth in the report of his supplies being cut off.

Great confidence is expressed that Port Hudson will soon fall. Deserters are daily coming into Gen. Banks' from the army.

The steamer John A. Warner arrived from City Point to-day.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 4th says the Yankees are making a raid into East Tennessee. A strong force was at Sequatchie valley on the 2d. There has been no communication with Knoxville or London Bridge since. It is believed that an important movement of Bragg's and Rosecrans' army is again in progress. No particulars have been received.

A few evenings ago a gentleman was sitting quietly in his own parlor, in the neighborhood of Carlisle, when the rebels came into his house, and among other demands requested the boots he had on. On his refusing, one who seemed to be in authority told the rest to lay him down flat on his back, which was done, and the boots seized and appropriated to one of the rebels. Hats, watches, money are all confiscated without hesitation.

The "final assault" upon Port Hudson fixed for the 17th, did not come off. It is said Gen. Banks was unable to find the "thousand men" to lead in the advance and the attack is for the present postponed. Indeed, to be as far Port Hudson and its garrison is concerned, it is but just that the northern people should know the works are believed by the best engineers to be impregnable, while the garrison have plenty of everything. When Jeff Davis visited Mississippi last winter, he told the southwestern people they would save the confederacy they must "go to Vicksburg and Port Hudson," and from both points make the land to the westward. The Indiana, sunk below Vicksburg, has been got about by our men, and can be refitted for service.

A letter from Gen. Grant's camp states that Gen. Pemberton has made arrangements, some ten days ago, to make his escape from Vicksburg across the Mississippi, and that six hundred boats had been improvised for that purpose. In conjunction with this design a considerable body of Kirby Smith's cavalry were hovering about on the other side of the river. Gen. Grant instantly blocked the game. He ordered Mower's brigade, supported by Taylor's Chicago battery and the 10th Illinois cavalry, to move from Young's Point and occupy the neck of land in front of the doomed city. At the same time the gunboats above and below were ordered to close in and remain there, so that escape by that method became an impossibility.

### The Seniority in Rank of our Major Generals decided.

The question of rank between the major generals of the army has been decided by the board of officers to which it has been submitted, by determining the following order of precedence:

Major General McClellan, appointed May 14, 1861, to take rank from the same date; Major General Fremont, appointed July 1, to take rank from May 14, 1861; Major General Banks, appointed June 5, to take rank from May 16, 1861; Major General Dix, appointed June 14, to take rank from May 16, 1861; Major General Butler, appointed May 16 to take rank from May 16, 1861.

The decision is upon two grounds. First, that an appointment may be antedated by the President as in Gen. Fremont's case. Second, that the order in which the names stood in the list when the appointments were sent into the Senate determines the rank between Generals Banks, Dix and Butler without regard to the actual date of appointment by the President.

An amusing thing occurred in the 24th Ohio. A few days since a soldier, passing to the lower part of the encampment, saw two others from his company making a rude coffin. He inquired who it was for. "John Bunce," said the others. "Why," replied he, "John is not dead yet. It is too bad to make a man's coffin when you don't know if he's going to die or not." "Don't you trouble yourself," replied the others; "Dr. Coe told you to make his coffin, and I guess he knows what he give him."

## POSTSCRIPT.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

The rise of the Potomac checked the progress of the rebel army. A small portion of Lee's transportation have crossed on rafts at Williamsport and Sheperdown. His ambulance trains have also crossed, but his supply trains, infantry and cavalry are reported nearly all on this side. His final line of battle has been formed on the Antietam field. Should this prove true he cannot receive reinforcements. He will be compelled to trust the fate of his army to the arbitrament of a bloody field; our forces are gradually concentrating in that direction.

The hopes and prospect of annihilating the whole army are bright. At last advice Lee was concentrating forces by every available route. Fearing an attack yesterday morning he planted his batteries on every road on which we were likely to approach. Buford and Kilpatrick with their cavalry made a demonstration in the direction of Williamsport but were unable to penetrate Lee's lines. The reports as to the existence of rebel bridges at Williamsport are conflicting, but the general impression at Frederick is that none have been built. Gen. Meade and staff have arrived at their headquarters. A considerable force have probably reached the vicinity of Williamsport to-night.

### Cambridge Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1863.

At market 285 Cattle, about 250 Bevers and 80 Steers, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and one, two and three years olds.  
Hides—\$8.50 per lb.  
First quality \$8.00 to \$9.00; second do. \$7.00 to \$7.50; third do. \$5.75 to \$6.00; ordinary.  
Working Oxen—\$100, 175, & 200.  
Cows and Calves—\$20, 37, 50, & 80.  
Yearlings—\$10.00 to 100.00.  
Two Years Old—\$50 to 90.  
Three Years Old—\$50 to 90.  
Sheep and Lambs—\$1.00 to 2.00. Extra and select \$2.00 to 4.00 0.00; in lots, \$2.00 to 3.00 0.00.  
Spring Lambs—\$3.50 to 4.75.  
Swine—\$3 at market.  
Hides—\$8.50 per lb.  
Calf Skins—\$2 a pair for b.  
Pelts—\$0.50 to .75 each.  
Tallow—\$8 a cask per lb.  
Veal Calves—\$5 to \$6.00.  
REMARKS.—There was not a large supply of stock at market, but sufficient for the demand. Prices lower than at the opening of the market last week, but about the same as at the close. Live cattle extra extra sold for \$2.25 and \$2 per 100 lbs., but the ruling price for the best was from \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs. Small cattle 50 cts. lower.

### DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON!

are anticipated men wanted to form two new companies for the

11th Reg't Vt. Vols., Heavy Artillery.

This first-class regiment is engaged doing garrison duty near Washington and a fine opportunity is offered for young men to enlist. No carrying of knapsacks on foot, no horse marches. Good comfortable barracks furnished in place of small, dark and unhealthy tents.

### VERMONTERS HAVE THE FIRST PLACE AND BEST PAY!!

Pay of enlisted men from \$20 to \$28 per month. Food, quarters, clothing and medical attendance. \$25 dollars bounty. One month's pay and \$2 premium paid on enlistment. Men are in the United States service, and a further bounty of \$75 at expiration of term of service.

Let it not be said that Vermont hold back from these two companies till the war of conscription drove men into them. Once at Passumpsic House, St. Johnsbury.

52d

NOTICE. WOOL CARING done at the old stand at Sheffield Hollow, by JAMES TOWNSEND. Sheffield, June 8, 1863. 50-2\*

### SAPONIFIER

OR

### CONCENTRATED LYE.

A ready family Soap-maker, of three times the strength of common Potash. The public are cautioned against the spurious articles of Lye for making Soap, &c., now offered for sale. The only genuine and patented Lye is that made by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, their trade mark for it being "Saponifier or Concentrated Lye." The great success of this article has led unprincipled parties to endeavor to imitate it, in violation to the Company's Patents.

All Manufacturers, Buyers or Sellers of these spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philadelphia, and WM. BAKERWELL, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

And that all Manufacturers, Users, or Sellers of Lye, in violation to the rights of the Company, will be prosecuted at once.

### THE SAPONIFIER

—OR—

### CONCENTRATED LYE

IS FOR SALE BY E. F. BROWN.

Take Notice.

The United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862, in suit of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the following:

EXCLUSIVE

right granted by a patent owned by them for the Saponifier. Patent dated October 21, 1856.

Perpetual Injunction Awarded

### THE PENNSYLVANIA

SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

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